NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, October. Ticknor & Fields.
The present number of this popular magazine contains an unusually interesting variety, both in proce and verse. One of the leading articles is devoted to the character and position of the late Theodore Parker, from which we take the following passages:

THEODORE PARKER'S HUMANITY. The first thir g that strikes an observer, in listening to the words of public and private feeling elicited by his departure, is the predominance in them all of the sentiment of love. His services, his speculations, his contests, his copious elequence, his many larguages, these come in as secondary things, but the predominant testimony is emotional. Men mourn the friend even more than the warrior. No fragile and lovely gird, fading untimely into heaven, was ever more passion-ately beloved than this white-haired and world-weary man. As he sat in his library, during his lifetime, he was not only the awakener of a thousand intel-lects, but the center of a thousand hearts; he furnished the natural home for every foreign refugee, every buoted slave, every stray tunker, every vexed and a rrowing woman. And never was there one of these who went away uncomforted, and from every

part of this broad nation their scattered hands now filing ress upon his grave.

This immense debt of gratitude was not bought by any mere is lated acts of virtue; indeed, it never is so bought; love never is won but by a nobleness which pervaces the life. In the midst of his greatest which pervaces the life. In the midst of his greatest cares there never was a moment when he was not all too generous of his time, his wisdom, and his money. Borne down by the accumulation of labors, grudging, as a student grudges, the precious hour that once lost can never be wen back, he yet was always holding himself at the call of some poor criminal at the Police. Office or some sick girl in a subarban to wn, not of his recognized parish perhaps, but longing for the ministry of the only preacher who had touched her soul. Not a mere wholesale reformer, he wore out his life by retailing its great influences to the poorest comer. a mere wholesale reformer, he wore out his her by tailing its great influences to the poorest comer. Not generous in money only—though the readiness of his bereficence in that direction had f-wequals—he always hastened past that minor besto wal to ask if there were not some other added gift possible, some personal service or correspondence, some life-blood, in short, to be lavished in some other form, to eke out the already liberal donation of dollars.

His activity.

It is inevitable, in desc ibing him, to characterize his life first by its quantity. He belonged to the true race of the giants of learning; he took in knowledge at every pore, and his desires were insatiable. Not, perhaps, pre-occious in boybood—for it is not pre-occity to begin Latin at ten and Greek at eleven, to enter the Freshman class at twenty and the professional school at twenty-three—he was equaled by few students in the tre mendous rate at which he pursued every study, when once begua. With strong body and great constitutional industry, always acquiring and never forgetting he was doubtless at the time of his death the most variously learned of living Americans, as well as one of the most prolific of orators and writers.

Why did Theodore Parker die? He died prematurely worn out through his enormous activity—a HIS ACTIVITY.

turely worn out through his enormous activity—a warning, as we las an example. To all appeals for moderation, during the latter years of his life, he bad moderation, during the latter years of his tife, he had but one answer—that he had six generations of long-lived farmers behind him, and had their strength to draw upon. All his physical habits, except in this re-spect, were mexceptionable; he was abstemious in diet but tot assetic, kept no numbulesome hours, tried no dangerous experiments, committed no excesses. But there is no man who can habitasilly study from twelve to seventeen hours a day (bis friend Mr. Clarke contracts it to "from six to twelve," but I have Mr. Partracts it to "from six to twelve," but I have all, Fas-ker's own statement of the fact) without ultimate self-destruction. Nor was this the practice during his period of health alone, but it was pushed to the last coment; he continued in the pulpit long after a withdrawal was peremptorily prescribed for him; and when forbidden to leave home for lecturing, during the Winter of 1858, he straightway prepared the most laborious literary works of his life, for delivery as lectures in the Fra-territy Course at Boston. territy Course at Boston.

He worked thus, not from ambition, nor altogether

from principle, but from an immerse craving for mental labor which had become second nature to him. His great ometworks, hungry intellect must have a natural food —new languages, new statistics, new historical investigations, new scientific discoveries, new systems of Scripteral exegesis. He did not for a day in the year recent hours in the day make rest a metter of principle. nor in hour in the d-y make rest a watter of principle, nor did he ever indulge is it as a pleasure, for he knew no enjoya out so great as l-b r. Wordsworth a "wise passiveness' was utterl foreign to his nature. Had he been a mere student, this had been lesse destructive. But to take the standard of study of a German Professor, and superaod to that the separate exhaustions of a Sunday-preacher, a lyceum-lecturer, a radical leader, and a practical philauthropist, was simply to apply half a dozen distinct succless to the abbreviation of a single life. And, as his younger compations long since assured him the tendency of his career was not only to kill himself, but them; for each assumed that he must at least attempt what Theodore Parker accom-

It is very certain that his career was much shortened by these enormous labors and it is not certain that its value was increased in a sufficient ratio to compensate for that evil. He justified his increasust winter-lecturing by the fact that the whole country was his parish though this was not an adequate excuse. But what right had he to deprive himself even of the accessomed summer respite of ordinary preactiers, and waste the golden July hours in studying Sclavonic dialects! No doubt his work in the world was greatly aided both by the fact and the fame of learning, as he himself somewhat disdainfully said, the sadge of Greek and Hebrew was "a convenience theological discussions; but, after all, his popular power did not mainly depend on his mustery of twenty languages, but of one. Theodore Parker's learning was undoubtedly a valuable possession to the community, but it was not worth the price of Thodore Parker's life.

HIS LEARNING. His great l'brary,—the only private library I have ever seen which remin ted one of the Astor,—although latterly collected more for public than personal uses latterly collected more for public than personal uses, was one which no other man in the nation, probably, had sufficient bibliographical knowledge single-handed to select, and we have very few men capable of fully appreciating its scholarly value, as it stands. It seems as if its possessor, putting all his practical and popular side into his el quence and action, had inde nuified himself by investing all his scholarship in a library of which less than a quarter of the books were in the English language.

English tanguage. the same testimony—that I never went to Mr. Parker to talk over a subject which I had just made a cishly, without finding that on that particular matter specialry, without finding that on that particular matter he happened to know, withou any special investigation, more than I did. This extended beyond books, some times streteting into things where his questioner a op-portunities of knowledge had seemed considerably greater—as, for iestance in points connected with the habite of our native animals and the phenomena of oudoor Nature. Such were his wonderful quickoess and his infallible memory, that glimpses of these things did for him the work of vere. But of course, it was in the world of books that this wonderful superiority was chiefly seen, at d the following example may serve as one of the most striking among many,

one of the most striking among many.

It happened to me, some years since, in the course of some historical inquiries, to wish for full-r information in regard to the barbarous fendal codes of the Middle Ages—as the Salic, Burgundian, and Ripuarian—before the time of Charlemagne. The common historians, the time of Charlemage. The common historians, even Hallam gave no very setisfactory information and referred to no very available books; and supposing it to be a matter of which every well-read lawyer would at least know something. I asked hilp of the most schelarly member of that profession within my reach. He regretted his inability to give me any aid, but referred me to a friend of his, who was soon to visit him, a young man, who was a'ready eminent for legal learning. The friend soon arrived, but owned, with some regret, that he had paid no attention to that particular subject, and did not even know what books particular subject, and did not even know what books to refer to; but he would at least ascertain what they were, and let me know. (N. B. I have never heard from him since.) Stimulated by ill success, I aimed higher, and struck at the Supreme Bench of a certain State, weaking in on the mighty repose of his Honor with the name of Charlemsgue. "Charlemsgue?" rest onded my lord judge, rubbing his burly brow, "Charlewague lived, I think, in the sixth century. Dismayed, I retreated, with little further inquiry; and sure of one man, at least, to whom law meant also history and literature. I took refuge with slee history and literature, I took refuge with Craries Sumner. That accomplished scholar, himself for once at fault, could only frankly advise me to do for once at fault, could only frankly advise me to do at last what I ought to have done at first—to apply to Theodore Parker. I did so. "Go," replied he instantly, "to alcove twenty-four, shelf one hundred and thirteen, of the College Library at Cambridge, and you will find the informa ion you need in a thick quarto, bound in vellum, and leutered 'Potgiesser & Statu Servorum.'" I straightway sent for Potgiesser, and a und my fortune made. It was one of those patient ild German treatises which cost the labor of one man's life to compile and another a to exhaust, and I had no reason to suppose that any reader had disturbed its receive until that unwearied industry had explored the light.

HIS CONVERSATION.

HIS CONVERSATION.

It is said that Thackeray, on his voyage to this country, declared that the thing in America which he most desired was to hear Theodore Parker talk. Indeed his conversational power was so wonderful that no one ould go away from a first interview without astonish-

ment and delight. There are those among us, it may be, more brilliant in anecdote or repartee, more evoquent, more profequely suggestive; but for the outpouring of vast flo ds of various and d lightfel information. I believe that he could have had no Auglo-Saxon rival, except Macaulay. And in Mr. Parker's case, at least, there was no alloy of conver-ational arrogaces or impatience of opposition. He menopolized, not because he was ever unwilling to hear others, but because they did not care to hear themselves when he was by. The subject made no difference; he could talk on anything. I was once with him in the society of an intelligent Quaker farmer, when the conversation fell on agriculture: the farmer held his own ably for a time; but long after he was drained dry, our worderful companion still flowed on exhaustless, with accounts of Nova Scotia plowing and Tenuerse heeing, and all things rurel ancient and modern, good and bad, till it seemed as if the one amusing and interesting theme in the universe were the farm. But it soon proved that this was only one among his thousand despartments, and his hearers felt, as was said of old Fuller, as if he had served his time at every trade in town. ment and delight. There are those among us, it may be served his time at every trade in town.

A SUMMER ON THE BORDERS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA. By J. DENNIS HARRIS. With an Introduction by GRONGE WILLIAM CURTIS. 12mo. pp. 179. A. B. Burdick. The author of this little volume is an intelligent colored man, who visited the West Indies for the purpose of examining the advantages of different localities for a settlement of colored families on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. His book is chiefly devoted to notices of the Island of Hasti, which, in his epinion presents the most favorable field for such an experi ment. Mr. Curtis remarks in the introduction: commend the book heartily as sincere and faithful. quite sure that it will command attention not only by its intrinsic interest and merit, but as another silent and eloquent protest against the system which, while

tellectual capacity."

it deprives men of human rights, also denies them in-

BIBLE STORIES IN VERSE. By ANNA M. Hydg. 18mo. pp. 87. James Challen & Co. Several of the most prominent incidents in the narratives of Scripture are here presented in simple verse, with as little deviation as possible from the language of the Bible. The volume is issued in a neat and attractive style, with original illustrations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Memeir of Mary Lundie Onnean. By her Mother. New Ed.
18x0 pp. 384. American Tract Society.

The Young Cottager. By the Rev. Legh Richmond. 18mo. pp.
30. The Same. Bixo pp. 384. American Tract Society.
The Young Cottager. By the Rev. Legh Richmond. 18mo. pp. 90. The Same.
The Dairyman's Daughter. Ismo. pp. 122. By the Rev. Legh Richmond. The Same.
A Primary Grammar of the English Language. By Simon Love and Penalty: Or Eternal Punishment consistent with the Fatherhood of God. By Joseph P. Thompson, D. D. 12mo. pp. 388. Sheldon & Co.
History of Latin Christianity. By Henry Ha t Milman, D. D. 3 vols. Vol. 1, 8vo. pp. 554. Sheldon & Co.
Mistory of Latin Christianity. By Henry Ha t Milman, D. D. 5 vols. Vol. 1, 8vo. pp. 554. Sheldon & Co.
Notes on the Parables of our Lord. By Richard Chenevix Trench. Condensed. 12mo. pp. 288. D. Appleton & Co.
The Eangaroo Hunters; Or, Adventures in the Bush. By Ann Bowman. 12mo. pp. 458. Crosby, Nicholas, Lee & Co. Sold by D. Appleton & Co.
The Adventures of Sacse Capen Adams, Mountainser and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California. By Theodore H. Hittell. 12mo. pp. 378. The Same.
Jack in the Forecastle: Or, Incidents in the Early Life of Hawser Martingale. By the suther of "Tales of the Ocean," &c. 12mo. pp. 422. The Same.
Private Libraries of New-York. By James Wynne, M. D. 8vo. pp. 422. E. Firench.
The Life and Writings of George Washington Doane. D. D., Li. D. In 4 vols. 2 vols. 8 vo. D. Appleton & Go.
Intermediate French Course, in accordance with the Robertsonian System. Arranged by Louis Ernst. 12mo. pp. 392. Ree, Lockwood & Son.
The Persian Flower. A Memoir of Judith Grant Perkins. 18mo, pp. 204. American Tract Society.
Brief Biographies. By Samuel Smiles, 12mo. pp. 517. Ticknor & Fields.

Brief Biographies. By Samuel Smiles, 12me, pp. 517. Ticknor & Fie ds.

Over the Chiffs. By Charlotte Chanter. 12me, pp. 400. The Same.

Historical Pictures Retenehed: a volume of Miscellanies By Mrs. Doll, author of "Woman's Right to Labor. 12me, pp. 462. Walker, Wise & Co. Boston.

The Lost Hanter: A Tale of Early Times. By John T. Adams. 12me, pp. 462. M. Doolady.

Curicative of Netural History. Second Series. By Francis T. Euckland, M. A. 12me, pp. 441. Rudd & Carlton.

Frad Lawrence: Or, The World College. By Mary E. Teller. 12me, pp. 226. M. Doolad.

The Caspe by Matthew. The common English version and the received Greek Text, with a revised version, and Critical and Philotogleal Notes. Prepared for the American Bible Union. by T. J. Comant, D. D. Quarto, pp. 107. American Bible Union.

The Retain Next Stories. By Mrs. Madeline Leelie. 6 vols., 18me, pp. 109. Hinstrated. Crosby, Nich is, Lee & Co. Little Frankle Stories. By Mrs. Madeline Leelie 6 vols., 18mo, pp. 108. Hinstrated by Bildings. Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

LITERARY.

-The first edition of ten thousand copies of Dr. Holland's new work, "Miss Gilbert's Carear," has all been engaged prior to its publication, which takes place next week, when it will be issued by C. Scribner. Mr. S. has also in preparation, to form six elegant little volumes, in the "blue and gold style, a miniature " Library of Ballad Literature," comprising the choicest romantic ballads of England, Scotland,

Ireland, Spain, Germany, &c. -That li erary and political veteran, Charles J. Ingersell, has in press a work of personal reminiscenses, extending over a period within the ken of a very limited number of people now alives It is entitled "Recolctions, Historical, Political, Biographical, and Social of Charles J. Ingersoll, by experience: presenting agnals, with portraitures, of personages of this country. from Genet's arrival, in 1792 to the purchase of Louisiapa, in 1803; with which increase of the original United States many of their great events, physical and constituti nal, are supposed to be connected." It will be seen that the very title partakes strongly of the author's marked individuality. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are to be the publishers.

-M. Pichot, the French litterateur, has published a lume of miscellanies and reminiscences, which, from the city of Arles, his birthplace, he calls Arlesiennes, chronicles, legends, tales, and biographical and literary recollections." M. Pichot has done much to familiavize English literature in France, and dates from 1892, his first introduction to the English soil. In that year he was for some time the guest of Southey at Keswick, while there were under his roof two charming visitors-the daughters respectively of the poets Coleridge and Words worth. His first glimpse of the former lady is very Frenchily described in a pleasant little glimpre of the poet's bousehold. "I shall never ferget," says Mons P., "when, in the evening, as we were all sitting round the tea table, my bost, a little surprised at the acquaintance with English literature displayed by a young Frenchman of that day, asked me whether I was acquainted with Coleridge's writings. For answer I was rather proud to be able to repeat the first stanza 'Love,' and had scarcely got beyond 'all thoughts, all passions, all delights," wien Southey interrupted me with 'Here is Miss Coleriège.' 'Good heavens, I fancied I knew the poet's masterpiece,' I exclaimed, as I gazed on that delicate vet blooming countenance, an ideal impersonation of the weird witchery of her father's muse, with a prolonged look of admiration, and to continu the quotation, 'She forgave me that I gazed' 'Too fendly in her face '

This lady was, of course, Sara Coleridge, who so nobly devoted herself with her cousin and husband, Henry Nelson Coleridge, to the care of her father's fame by collecting and editing his works. Miss Wordswor h, afterward Mrs. Quilliman, is described by the enthusiastic young foreigner as a beauty of a more dignified and stately cast.

-Dr. Alexander Prior's translations from the ancient heroic Daniel Ballads of the "Koempe Viser," just published in three volumes, by Williams & Norgate, London, proves to be a real mine of romantic wealth for the lovers of popular poetry. Specimens of the collection have been given frequently by Jamieson, Wm. Howitt (in his History of Northern Literature), and others, but the whole have never before appeared in an English dress. Unlike many editors, Dr. Prior is satisfied with claiming a moderate antiquity for his originals, and thinks the incidents may frequently be traced to the French romances of chivalry, so popular in the middle ages, though from the remarkable similarity shown with the ballads current among distinct na ions, as the Scottish Breton, Lithuanian &c., some critics have sought their origin in the misty period of antiquity, when a common home and a community of traditions was the property of the whole Aryan race. Dr. Prior's translations are nervous and spirited, often in the concise two-line stanzas of the originals, though his version of "The Winning of Ther's Ham mer" will not displace the old favorite one (so much admired by Scott) by Dean Herbert.

The name of " Hemans" will be heartfly welcomed in literature. It respieses to the person of the son of the postess, Mr. Charles Heman, who has collected, in a volume entitled " Catholic Italy, its Institutions and Sanctuaries. Part L. Rome and the Papal States," the papers contributed by him to various English periodicals doring a residence in I aly The velume is spoken of with high praise, as exhibiting a refined and delicate taste (which may safely be assumed and hereditary qualities), and is written with so much impartiality that it is impossible to guess the religious

tenets of the writer. -Mr. Joel Munsell of Albany, to whom American history owes so much for the preservation of its materia's, proposes to publish a volume, the subject of which will sound strangely to many readers. It is "A Hand Book of American Genealogy," prepared by Wm. H. Whitmore, esq., of the New-England Geneal gical Society, and destined to contain a descriptive catalogue of the works published on that subject in the United States. These already amount to more than 150 distipet works on family history, many of them already rare and valuable, and wanting in the largest libraries. It will form one volume, small 4to ; p ice \$2 50. The number printed will be confined strictly to that of the actual subscribers.

-Dr. S. T. Bloomfield has just published a volume of" Critical Annotations, Additional and Supplements ry, on the New Testament," intended to accompany the pinth edition of his "Greek Testament and English Notes," published five years since. The aquotations in that work are more of an explanatory character, and the addition of this new volume brings the student up to the high standard of critical accuracy demanded by the advanced scholarship of the day. Thirty-five years have elapsed since the publication of Dr. Bloomfield's first work on the Greek Testament-the Digest, or "Recensio Synopteca" of Commentaries, in eight large volumes. This is now a scarce book, but the results are all presented with the additional light of later studies in the new book.

-The new volume of MM. Didots Bibliothe Graca is devoted to the fragments of the Greak phi-Icrophers, whose scattered literary remains have been collected with pious care, and edited with exemplary industry, accuracy, and learning, by a German scholar, Dr. Mullach. The Greek type displays the neual excel ence of the series, the Latin translation of the original being given in parallel columns, with a copious apparatus of notes, prolegomena, etc.

-Napoleon litera ure is still on the increase. Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte appears again in authorship, as the translator of a Corsican legend, "Sampreeo," of which he had formerly published the Italian original. A collection of "Speeches, Messages, and Proclamations" of the Emperor Napoleon during the years 18:9-60, is also promised by him.

-Philosophical readers will be glad to hear of the comple ion of Sir Wm. Hamilton's edition of "Dr. Thomas Reid's Works." The main portion was published several years since, but in an incomplete form, the editor's annotations breaking off in the middle of a sentence. The continuation and sequel of the supplementary dissertations, the preface, indices, &c., are new promised by the publishers, Maclachlan & Stewart of Edinburgh.

-Though sectionalism is to be avoided in politics. its effect in literature may be productive of good, if it tends to increase the estimation and quicken the appreciation of home talent-and several works are pourced based upon this foundation. Thus in Ohio we find announced, "The Poets of the West," a new coll-ction with biographies and critical notices, &c , by Wm. T. Coggeshall, to be published by Messrs. Follett, Foster & Co. of Columbus; and Messrs. Derby & Jackson promise "Women of the South distinguished in Literature," an elegant volume, with portraits on steel of Madame Le Vert, Marian Harland, Mrs. Anna Cors Ritchie (Mowati), and Miss Evans-not the dweller in the dreary Yorkshire worlds, but she of the sunny "land of Beulah."

-The new volume of the "Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences," forming the concluding division of "The English Cyclopædia" is the 5th of that section, and includes many articles of unusual interest, as "Language," by Prof. Kay of University College, London; Logic," by Prof. De Morgan; ' Mummv," and "Na misma ice," by Samuel B'rch of the British Museum, and "Libraries," by Thomas Watte of the same institution. This last is worthy of more than a passing notice. Mr. Watta's acquirements as a philologist are equalled only by the molesty which has hitherto pre vented him from appearing as an author. Every European larguage and literature is familiar to him, a fact tested daily at the new Reading-Room of the Museum, where he occupies the central posi i n of universa referee and guide in all literary dilammas, being atle to answer all inquirers, "teach in their own tengue." Beside an interesting and discriminating account of the existing Libraries of Europe, the articles contain auggestions for the formation of Public Libraries, and a survey of the peculiarities of the various Literatures of modern Europe indicating their ebaracteristics and the proportionate place they should occupy in a universal collection.

DISPUTED AUTHORSHIP.

o the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. The sole author of all the letters in "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child" was Bettina, the sister of Brentano, and widow of Arnim both of whom were Garman remancists. This I state on the authority of Gostick, in his work on German literature, published in Chambers's Educational Course, page 215. Respecting "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," the authorchip of which promises to be as great a mystery as that of the letters of Junius, I can give you a little infermetion, though I am not at liberty to indicate its source. This work was mainly written by Mr. Page, who, at the time of its publication, was (and is now for anything I know) in the employ of Mesers. Chambers, as one of their most gifted scientific writers It is not improbable that Mr. Robert Crambers did seeist in the work. The only evidence upon which Mr. Robert Chambers is charged with the authorship of the work is, that he was known to have revised some of the proof-elects of the work when first passing through the press. Though thus got up by members of a large publishing house, the book was sent to Londen to be published by Mr. Churchill, a medical publisher. I may state further, that the work was never intended to set forth the earnest convictions of its author, but was nothing more than a series of bold skeptical guesses, written in a grave, earnest style. It must have been a source of great marriment to the author to have such a work met by the heavy artillery of serious argument in all the leading reviews. As the work was such a gigantic imposition on the credulity of this knowing generation, it is probable that some mystery will always hang about its authorship. As I see by the papers that Mr. Robert Chambers is about to visit this country, perhaps something may be obtained from him on the mysterious subject. Mr. Page is a man of genius-versatile and hair-brained. Wankesha, Wis., Sept. 27, 1860.

ART ITEMS.

-We are very glad to learn that although the pect niary condition of Mr. Inness was not quite so extreme as had been stated, the allusion to his wants has been the means of not only bringing forward purchas ers for some of his pictures, but also of procuring him some liberal orders. Another of his brilliant landscapes, which he has recently finished for Mr. Mellen of Brooklyn, is now on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. Nichols, in Broadway. It is, perhaps, one of his best works. The time represented is near sunset, and the whole scene is bathed in the golden effulgence of the setting luminary. -General Scott is sitting for a full-length portrait to

Mr. Troye, and the veteran warrior climbs up to the studio of the artist every morning, on the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, with as much punctuality and perseverance as though he were in the performance of his efficial duty. The portrait is intended for an association in Virginia.

-Charles Reade mentions, in his "Eighth Commardment," as an evidence of the injurious influences of literary piracy in Belgium, that in 1848 there were only twenty professional writers in Antwerp, while there were eight hundred painters in that city. Let the cause of this difference be what it may, it is undeniat le that there are many more famous modern Belgian painters than Belgian authors. Art has the great advantage over literature that it requires no legislative protection from the competition of piratical productions. We can, in this country, rob Dickease and Bulwer, but we cannot obtain the works of Landseer and Millais without paying whatever price the artis's choose to demand for them. But we need here a 'aw of copyright for pictures, to prevent their reproduction by photographing; to give the artist the same protection in the enjoyment of his property which the aw affards to the manufacturer of nails and the cultivator of potatoes and cabbages.

-Mr. Fagnani, who has been in Paris some two years and a half, has been extremely fortunate in painting the portraits of distinguished men and women. We learn that he has recently completed a portrait of Mr. Cobden, and has received a commission to paint a portrait of the Princess Clo thilde. Though Fagnani is a Neapolitan by birth, and was a protegé of the Nespolitan Bourbons, he is s naturalized citizen of this country, married an American lady, and calls himself an American.

-Arrangements are in progress for the exhibition of pictures at the Studio Building in Tenth street, to which the Prince of Wales is to be invited. Though the greater number of the artists of the studios are still absent, they will probably return in season to take part in the reception of H. R. H.

-Among the American artists now congregated in the French capital are C. P. Cratch (who has been to Venice), Colman (who has been in Spain), Boughton, Thom, Baker, Frank Bowland, Yewell, and Babeock. George Ball has been in Paris, but has lately left for Spain, where it is his intention to remain a considerable

-The Evening Post states that a private letter from Paris mentions that Edonard Frère, while staying at Dieppe, the past Summer, has painted a large picture, containing twenty-five figures, which is an unusual number for him to place upon one canvas-his compositions rarely exceeding two figures, and the greater number of his pictures consisting of but one.

-Mr. Page has at his studio in the Tenth-street Building some admirable copies of Titian, but he has three or four paintings of his own which are much better entitled to attention than any copies of Tirian could be, however admirable they may be. Two of these paintings are fell-length portraits of extraordinary power and one of them is a life sized composition, which the artist calls Dolce for niente. It represents a group on the campagna, consisting of a shepherd, two women, a young child, a dog, and two or three sheep. Those who are accustemed to the conventional shepherds of the campagna, and to the manner in which similar subjects have been treated by other artists, can have no conception of the masterly skill displayed in this remarkable painting, which has nothing in it to dazzle the eye or stir the passions of the spectator, but which nevertheless fascinates by its marvelous reality, for it does not seem a painting at all, but a group of actual persons and animals standing in the broad daylight on an open field, with stately hills in the distance and the blue sky bending overhead. One of the women lies snoring sound asleep on a little billock the shepherd stands in listless indolence quite indifferent to the world about him; a younger woman, a model of physical comeliness, sits languidly on the old Roman pave nent, and a little child lies at her feet in a sweet slumber, while the sheep are grazing close by. The only wideawake among them is the shepherd's dog, which Landseer might be proud to have pained.

-Mr. Hays is engaged on a very spirited picture, the result of his recent trip to the Rocky Mountains. representing a herd of buffaloes scamparing wildly over the prairies.

-The death of Rembrandt Peale in Philadelphia on Thursday las', is an event of some interest to the world of art in this country. Mr. Peale was usither a great artist nor the founder of a school, but he was the last of our painters whose rame is connected with our Revolutionary period. He was born in Philadelphia in 1783, while his father was with Washingson at Valley Forge, and, in his seventeenth year, he painted the well known portrait for which the Father of his Country gave him three sittings of three hours each. It was something for the young generation of the present day to have seen the artist to whom Washington sat for his portrait. Except this portrait of Washington, the original painting of which is now the property of the nation, it having been purchased in 1832 and hang in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, the only one of Mr. Peale's pictures that has become famous is the 'Court of Death." He had enjoyed vigorous health nearly up to the day of be death, and had painted a pertrai of his venerable companion in art, Safly, during the past year.

-Miss Landor, the sculptor is now on a visit to Salem, her native town, but is expected in this city before long.

-Card-engraving is one of the fine arts that flourish igorously in this ball giving, party-going community, and the splendor of some of the pasteboard missives which are sent out on the east side of the city on the occasion of an Oriental festival is sometimes dezzling to eyes unsecustomed to such gorgeousness. But good teste forbids a display of flourish, pilding, and fancy letiers on the cards of the creme de la creme. The cards for the great ball to the Prince of Wales are supposed to be de rigear in strict conformity with the pasteboards of British royalty and nobility; but whether de rigeur er not they are rigorously free from anything like orpaments or flourishes. Mr. Gimbrede the artist who designed them, under the direction of the Committee on Invitation, has displayed a severely chaste judgment in the lettering and wording of these precious missives To each person there are four cards: two of them are really formidable in size, being six inches by four; the two smaller tickets are four and a half inches by two: and as there are three thousand sets, they will form with the envelopes, a very large amount of stationery. The happy recipients of the invi ation-ca ds will, prob atly, have them framed and hung up as heir looms in their families.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: In your issue of September 21, I read a lette eigned by four citizens of this county, which demands reviewing. They say that within a radius of five miles there may be eight thousand bushels of old co n, onethird of which can be bought at fifty cents per bushel. They might have also added, that there are a good many nearly destitute families that have not that fifty cents to pay, and that cannot get employment to earn it. I live upon one of the principal thoroughfares, and have conversed with several of the settlers that are continually passing from the west to leave the Territory. They nearly all say that their only al ernative was o leave or starve; that they did not raise a half or a quarter, but simply no crop at all. These gentlemen say that they are opposed to begging on principle, which s certainly a very commendable spirit, but no reason why they should try to prevent the benevolent spirit of our Eastern brethren from alleviating the real suffering that is among us Is it not enough that the independent pioneer is reduced to the necessity of requestng your aid, without being sneered at in his misery? I cannot imagine what would prompt men to write in such a manner unless they rejoiced under the exuberant influence of plump corn cribs. Of course they have corn to sell. I think that if they followed out the gold en rule without so much estentations independence they would be better men. Yours,

Atchison City Post-Office, Sept 27, 1880, JOHN M. CAIN.

SCIENCE INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

-The Society for the Protestion of Animals. Hasriem, in Holland, held its 108th annual meeting lately; the omnibus and car horses need such a society in Harlem New York.

-The dogs of Constantinople are famous for their fercei y, and it has been supposed that they were inca-pable of attachment to man; but a Frenchman has lately brought one to Paris with him under circumstar ces which prove the contrary. One day at Pera he noticed a splendid specimen of these welf-dogs lying with half closed eyes in the sun, and he went to him and caressed him. The dog did not seem to under stand it, and lay as motionless as a stone. Next day he repeated it, and the next, and after several days the dog seemed to learn the meaning of it, and followed him to his ho'el and became his constant companion About two months afterward, the Frenchman having finished his business in Tarkey took passage on s steamer for France, and recommended his protégé to the care of the hotel-keeper, who promised he should never suffer. He forbade the dog to follow him, and went on board the steamer, where his compassion was excited at steing the dog, who had followed him at a distance, sitting on the shore. But when the steamer started, all were astonished to see the dog plunge into the water and follow after. On and on he swam until, the speed of the steamer increasing, he began to how in his distress. At last the passengers begged the captain to take him on board, and a boat was I wered to pick him up. So the ex vagabond of Constantinople has become a tax-paying Parisian.

-The organic coloring matter found in rocks has been a subject of study of late. From the brown varieties of quartz Mr. Knox has extracted a sort of naphtha, and they are of en fetid; from the rose and amethyst varieties, carbon also has been extracted. From a variety of green fluor spar, found in Siberia, there have been obtained carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and chloric acid. A sort of chameleon organic mineral has been obtained, also, by M Fournet, who has taken the lead in th's department of research.

-Dr. Ozanam has made some very important experiments with oxygen as an antidate to other or chloreform; he finds that life apparently extinguished by carbonic scid or anesthetic substances can be restored by the inhalstion of oxygen This would seem to prove that ether and chloroform act not so much through any specific property as through their constituent elements, one of which is carbon, easily assimilable by the blood.

-The recent earthquake at Browsa was accompapied by a sufficient trembling of the earth at Nice, from the 3d to the 12th of June, to keep the chandelisrs of the bouses almost continually in motion.

-The recent reprint of one of Galileo's letters, with additions from manuscript sources, shows that Galileo gave, formally and clearly, the opinion that the solar spots might influence the planets.

-M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards bas given, in the French Academy of Sciences, a very interesting description of a large number of fossil crustacea lately found by him in the sands of Beauchsmp, near Meaux

-The new coloring matter, fachsine, so called from the flower fuch-ia, which is obtained by super-oxidizing apiline by boiling it with a metallic bi-chloruret, has been found to be so liable to fade that it is not of much

-M. Chevreul bas shown, by a great number of experiments, that dyeing is not merely a mechanical procers, and that different tissues of stuff have affinities for different colors. It is interes ing, since coal-tar has come to play so important a part in medicine and dyeing, to see how it rises in value in its various forms. The prices in Paris are :

| Proceedings | Procedent | Proceedings | Procedent | Proceedings | Procedent | Proceedings | Proceedings | Procedent | Proceedings | Procedent | Procedent | Procedent | Procedent | Proceedings | Procedent | Procedent | Procedent | Procedent | Proceedings | Procedent | Pr The last is equal to the price of gold. And so, says M. Parisel from coal carried to its tenth power we have gold; the diamond is to come.

-M. Escayrac de Lanture, the director of the scientific mission to China, announces that the Chinese know nothing of the abstractions of algebra, but that they calculate with extreme rapidity when aided by material representatives of numbers. They have instruments for calculation similar to the abacus of the Romans, but with which they are able to calculate nearly twice as fast as we, with our Arabic system of notation. -At the national Agricultural Exhibition at Paris

in June last, M. Poignant, of Chalons-sur-Saône exbited ninety varieties of Indian corn. The culture of Indian corn is exciting much attention in France. -Dr. George Bennett has recently published a book

entitled Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australia He says that the power usually ascribed to the "Porta-guese Man-of-War," the Physalia Pelagica, of ri-ing and sinking in the ocean at will, by the contracti n and expansion of its air-bladder, does not exist. The pearly nauti'us porsesses this power, which renders it so difficult to capture that it had never been seen by any naturalist until 1829. Mr. Bennett devotes 52 pages to the most caricus quadroped of Australia, the Duck-billed Plarypus, or Water-mole - Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus. The idea that the spurs of the male are poisonous is incorrect. The creature is perfectly harmless, but its very questionable shape gets it a bad name. Dogs, usless trained, stare at it in angry alarm, and cats run from it immediately. I a burrow is some twenty feet long, sloping upward from near the wa ter's edge. Dr. Bennett was the first European to explore one of these burrows. He believes that the arimal is ove-viviparous, and that it breeds only every other year. Three young ones which he kept alivfor a while were very playful and accusing. When ror ping they were exceedingly animated, their little ever glistened, and the orifices of their ears diluted and contracted with rapidity. They often climbed like chimney-sweeps to the top of a book-case by placing their backs against the wall and their feet against the book-case. Some imes they would form a single group one lying on its back with outstretched paws, another on its side, and the third rolled or coiled up like a hedgehog, the fore paws being placed under the beak, with the head and mandibles bent down towards the tail, and the bind paws crossed over the mandibles, and the tail turned up." Dr. Bennett was unable to keep any of them alive more than five weeks.

-At the meeting of the Ethnological Society last week, Captain Dow, of the steamer Guatemala prosented a collection of curiosities from Central America One chiect was a stone six inches high by eight in diameter, and well carved in the form of a tiger's head, It had a hollow on the top, and was probably used as an urn or bowl. Among them was a hideons human figure, about a foot high, with a handle on its back. A circular sacrifice-dish, about ten inches in diameter, had a rim supported by five human figures, standing on a narrow circular foot, all carved in stone. A gold image from one of the graves of Chiriqui was in the form of a man holding a bird in each hand, and with ове on his forehead.

-One thousand men are employed in the United States in the manufacture of sewing-machine peedles, and the profits on them amount to nearly \$300 000 a year. Since the introduction of the sewing machine the sale of spool-cotton has increased to the extent of more than a million and a half annually.

-Much interest is now felt among engineers as to he economy of using steam expansively. Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, af er long series of experiments in the Brooklyn Navy Yard came to the conclusion that there was no appre ciable advantage derived from working it expansively. Recent experiments at the Metropolitan Flouring Mills, in this city, where there are two pairs of very fine engines, indicate also that there is no advantage in it, in spite of the very evident theoretical advantage.

-M. Faye has, with M. Ruhmkorff, made electric experiments which confirm him in his theory that heat | more protentions pictures we have seen.

exercises great repellant force upon extremely attenuated matter. This may be an element in keeping the planets at their distances from the sun.

-M. Robmkorff has succeeded in making an indeetion machine which gives sparks seventeen inches long.
This and more has been obtained years since by a gentleman in Boston.

-The Abbé Laborde has hit upon a very ingenion method of registering vibrations. To the roof of a room are fixed two rings, some six feet acert, and se these are suspended two wooden rules, about eight feet long. Their lower ends are fastened into a block of word which is connected with a pendulum, so that the vibrations may be registered on a piece of glass, the face of which is covered with smoke black. From this photographic impressions may be multiplied, if sirable, to any extent. This apparatus is much less costly than any other hitherto made for registering sounds, and is interesting since it is an aid to ward the invention of machines which shall gradually advance from registering sounds to registering syllables and words. As soon as the wit of man has invented a machine as delicare as the human ear, we can have report ing machines. The idea is certainly far less ast mich ng than that of the Daguerreotype before its invention If the vibrations of light, so much finer than those of sound, are made to register themselves with such wonderful accuracy, why may not the vibrations of sound be made to do the same?

-The Acclimation Society of the Zone of the North. east of France reports a very interesting experiment in the domestication of a isma in the mountains of the Voeges. The lama has been used on a farm, where he has been in the babit of carrying loads of sixty to seventy pounds. He can do the work of a small donkey. He feeds on green or dried grass. He needs no shoe ing, which is a great advantage in the Vorges, where the roads are often covered with ice and snow, on which he is as sure-feoted as a dog. The expenses of keeping him is about equal that of keeping three sheep. When the ground is covered with snow he eats about ten pounds of hay per day. He seems to endure the cold of winter as well as the heat of summer, and in the mountainous countries in France promises to be

-In a late discussion in the French Senate, it was stated that the great telescope voted by the Constitu ent Assembly in 1848, on the proposi ion of M. Arago, had not been finished, and that the object-glasses had deteriorated so much that it would require \$8 000 to put them in good condition, or \$16,000 to replace them. It was said, also that there were certain observations made by Arago which it was very desirable to publish, and that as to the building of a telescope after the me thod of M. Foucault, which should magnify two thoueard times, if France did not soon take up this invention, England would.

-Mr Strave is busily at work at St. Petersburg on the third volume of the measurement of the arc of maridian bet ween the Dangbe and the White Sea. Two volumes have been published; he is adding to them a historical introduction, and an appendix containing the principal astronomic deductions.

-General Schubert has communicated to the Acada my of Sciences of St. Petersburg a determination of the figure of the earth based on the principal measurements of degrees; be believes that it is an ellipsoid with three axes. or, in other words, that not only the me idisas are ellipses, but that the equator is also au ellipse, though differing very slightly from a circle.

-Mr. O. Struve has been at work upon the precions collection of Kepler's manuscripts at Pulkova, and has published a small memoir on the relations between the great astronomer and his protector, the hero of the Thirty Years' War, Wallens ein. Annexed to it are three letters from Wallenstein to Kepler and two horoscopes cast by Kepler for the calebrated captain in 1608 and 1625.

-A project is on foot to make a special magnetic survey of Western Russia; it will be a work of several years.

-Mr. Maximovitch is publishing a work on the Flo ra of the Amoor, entitled Primitia Flora Amurensia, which is the most important botanical work of the time.

-Mr. Baer in a short easay, has shown that the small number of date-trees pow existing on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea are the remains of extenlive ancient plan ations. He proves this by the testimony of classic authors and of the Arabian historians of the Middle Ages, and draws some interesting conclosions as to the variation of climate in the countries to the south of the Caspian.

-A correspondent of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung easys that he has seen several good specimens of paper made from the stalks of Indian corn at Temes var, in Hurgary. The color and fineness of the paper were all that could be desired and specimens of news and writing-paper could not be distinguished from paper made of rags. It was of mediam tenacity, not so strong as but made of pure linen rage, but stronger than many kinds of rag-paper.

-There a e at work in the Imperial Printing-hone at Visppa presses which are fed from rolls as delivered from the paper-mills, the sheet being cut off just as it is entering the press. Ten presses of this kind are run by one man. Trey print only on one side; the other side has to be fed to the presses in the usual way. Dr. Auer is building a prees to print both sides in the same way.

-Mr. Alexander Slater of this city, has shown us a very light and convenient camp-stool, which folds into a space fif een inches long by four and a-ha f in diameter. It can easily be placed in an ordinary knap-ack, or be strapped beneath it. It is in two parts, and f. Ida together into one half of the length of the ordinary emp-stocl; it has also the advantage of a rotary chair.

-A Com nittee of the Society of Artsin London has rep rted on the new gum pauchonte, the product of a tree similar to that which produces gu ta-parcha. Tois gum is bard and friable at ordinary temperatures, but by the application of rest it becomes pasty and viscous. and when once it is in this state it does not return to its original condition. When boiled in water it assumes a redcish brown color, and makes the water a little sospy. Many reagents act upon it precisely as they do opon gutta-percha. The new gum cannot take the place of gutta-p-rcba, but from twenty to thirty per cent, of it can be mixed with gu ta-percha without sensibly changing its properties.

-Brass and copper are now plated with platina, by placing them in boiling water, forty parts of which contain eight parts of sal ammoniac and one of slaving In a few minutes the brass or copper is covered with a plating of platina which is firm. It is then cleaned with a chalked rag.

-Baren Buncen, in his great work, Egypt's Place n Universal History, fixes the creation of the world at about the year B. C. 19 752. He determines, also, that the flood occurred about the year B. C. 9,252. He says that the Egyptians knew nothing of the Delage, the climatic center of which was in the tenth millen nium B. C., but which was assuredly many hundred years in operation." The early history of the Bible he considers as mere tradition, and the dates assigned to certain usmes, "from Adam downward, and then from Sech, and so on, cannot be taken in a literal sense as signifying the ages of individual men, but as epochs of numan development." He thinks that the old Chinese is the nearest approach which we have to the original

-There are 6.760 miles of railroad in operation is France, and 3,450 more in process of construction. The total sum expended and to be expended in their comstruction is \$1,156,000,000, of which \$718,000 000 had been expended up to December of last year. The French railways cost on an average about \$100,000 per

Mr. James Irwin of Sansom street. Philadelphia, has published a small steel portrait of Lincoln, which comes much nearer to a likeness than many of the